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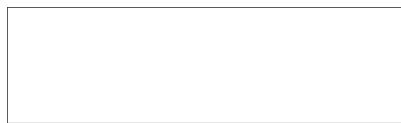
FROM: John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Murdock Paper

The paper referred to in this press story drew on testimony presented 12-14 July by Bob Gates and representatives of other Intelligence agencies and non-governmental Soviet experts before the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Les Aspin (D., WI) presiding. The session addressed the impact of General Secretary Gorbachev's reforms on the Soviet military. While the hearings involving the intelligence community were closed, of course, the staff did produce an unclassified paper. This paper was subsequently reviewed by both our Office of Soviet Analysis and the NIO for Strategic Programs to ensure it was both factually correct and did not reveal sensitive information.

A copy is attached.

STAT


John L. Helgerson

Attachment

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GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV AND THE SOVIET MILITARY:
ASSESSING HIS IMPACT SO FAR AND THE POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE CHANGES

THE DEFENSE POLICY PANEL
of the
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

August 2, 1988

DRAFT

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PREFACE

During the second session of the 100th Congress, the Defense Policy Panel conducted hearings on July 12-14, 1988 on the impact that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms have had upon the Soviet military and the implications for U. S. national security. Testimony was solicited from the Intelligence Agencies and non-governmental Soviet experts. The witnesses included: Robert M. Gates, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence; Lt. General Leonard H. Perroots, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency; Curtis W. Kamman, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research, State Department; Edward L. Warner III, Senior Defense Analyst, the RAND Corporation; Phillip A. Karber, Vice President, BDM International, Inc.; Jack Snyder, Associate Professor of Political Science, Columbia University; and Steven Meyer, Associate Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

INTRODUCTION

The role of the military is clearly critical to Gorbachev's effort to restructure the Soviet system. Gorbachev must have the support of the military to pursue his arms control objectives and implement "new thinking" in foreign policy. He must also reduce the burden of defense expenditures on the Soviet economy for perestroika (restructuring) to succeed fully.

The growing debate over military doctrine, as well as Gorbachev's reshuffling of the Soviet military leadership, demonstrates the General Secretary's determination to extend his reform campaign to the military. The unprecedented visit to the United States in early July by the Chief of the Soviet General Staff, Marshall Sergei Akhromeyev, also points up the importance that the evolving relationship between Gorbachev and the military will have for the security of the United States and its Allies.

Telling the difference between what the Soviets say they will do and what they actually do wasn't too difficult in the past because of the large gap between Soviet propaganda and the reality of Soviet military power. Now, however, it will be necessary to discriminate between Gorbachev's seemingly sincere efforts to change Soviet military behavior and the imperfect realization of those efforts.

The Defense Policy panel asked witnesses to address two general questions:

What, if any, have been the concrete and operational manifestations in Soviet military behavior that might be attributable to Gorbachev's reform campaign?

Secondly, what kinds of operational changes in Soviet military behavior would convincingly demonstrate that Gorbachev's reforms had taken hold in the Soviet military?

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This report will also address these two issues in an effort to establish reasonable benchmarks for evaluating Gorbachev's success in reforming the military and assessing the opportunities and risks that perestroika in the military poses to the United States.

WHAT GORBACHEV INHERITED

The Brezhnev era is often described as the "golden age" of the military. Brezhnev's personal power depended strongly on institutional support, and the military's loyalty was rewarded with annual four to five percent budgetary increases in the period 1965-75. In April 1973, Defense Minister Andrei Grechko was elevated to full membership in the Politburo, becoming only the second professional military officer to achieve it.

Several witnesses noted that power was diffused or "feudalized" under Brezhnev. Major party and state institutions gained considerable policy control and autonomy in return for their support of Brezhnev's personal reign. As demonstrated by Figure I, provided to the Panel by Philip Karber of BDM International, the Soviet military took full advantage of the "shower of rubles" and grew substantially.

The Soviet military also developed an offense-oriented, war-fighting strategy at both the nuclear and conventional level. Soviet military doctrine and exercises emphasized the critical importance of seizing the initiative quickly -- by preemption in the event of nuclear war and massive blitzkrieg tactics in a conventional conflict. In the eyes of the West, the Brezhnev military grew larger in almost every dimension and deployed its forces in a most threatening manner.

The defense burden proved to be too great even for Brezhnev and his immediate successors. Chronic economic stagnation led Brezhnev to limit the growth rate for defense to about 2 percent during 1977-83. The military, however, became increasingly alarmed over the Western buildup triggered by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and led by President Reagan. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, then Chief of the Soviet General Staff, pushed hard for more resources, but to no avail. He was summarily dismissed in September 1984, bringing to an end the "fat cat" era for the Soviet military.

Brezhnev also initiated a shift in military thinking that Gorbachev has accelerated in the current debate over military doctrine. Clearly aimed at influencing incoming President Carter, Brezhnev asserted in January 1977 that the Soviet Union did not seek military superiority and that its military doctrine was "defensive" in nature. Moreover, as Brezhnev and other senior political and military leaders subsequently amplified, nuclear war was unwinnable and any use of nuclear weapons would inevitably lead to a catastrophic all-out nuclear war. Consequently, the Soviet Union pledged that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on other nuclear powers to follow its lead.

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Ted Warner of the RAND Corporation notes, however, that these themes were struck on the political side of military doctrine, not the military-technical or operational side which deals with "concrete measures to prepare for and, if necessary, conduct military operations in the event of war." The Soviet military apparently drew considerably different lessons from the emergence of nuclear parity. Its strategy for fighting a nuclear war remained the same, but its estimation of the likelihood of nuclear war changed. Soviet writings and exercises on conflict in the European theater no longer assumed automatic escalation from conventional to nuclear war. As a result, the Soviet military refined its operational doctrine for conducting "theater strategic operations," that is, high-speed, large-scale offensive operations aimed at winning a conventional war after repelling an initial enemy attack (in line with the "defensive" nature of Soviet strategy). In keeping with the "offensive" nature of its military-technical doctrine, of course, Soviet force deployments retained their threatening posture.

WHAT IS GORBACHEV'S AGENDA FOR MILITARY REFORM?

Gorbachev moved quickly to reassert civilian control over the military when he came to power in March 1985. The military was conspicuously underrepresented during Chernenko's funeral. Since then, the top leadership has been thoroughly reshuffled, including the departures of 10 of 16 deputy defense ministers, 3 of 5 service chiefs and 8 of 16 military district commanders. Gorbachev also has given his Defense Ministers — Sergei Sokolov, who was abruptly dismissed after a young West German pilot crossed Soviet territory undetected and landed his Cessna in Red Square, and Dimitri Yazov — only candidate member status in the Politburo.

Gorbachev's determination to establish party supremacy were clearly reflected in the party program adopted at the 27th Party Congress in February 1986:

...the CPSU considers it necessary in the future to strengthen its organizing and directing influence on the life and activities of the Armed forces.

It is under the Party's guidance that policy in the area of the country's defense and security and Soviet military doctrine, which is purely defensive and directed at defending against an attack from without, are developed and implemented.

In addition, Gorbachev has encouraged civilian defense experts, particularly at the USA-Canada Institute and the International Department of the Central Committee staff, to engage the military in a debate over doctrine. Unlike Brezhnev, he wants competing centers of military analysis and threat assessment.

Virtually all of the witnesses maintained that Gorbachev's reform agenda for the military is driven primarily by domestic concerns, not military or strategic factors. The equation is simple: in order for his economic

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reforms to succeed, Gorbachev must shift resources from the defense sector to civilian use.

CIA and DIA estimate that defense, which Gorbachev called a "great burden" on the economy in early 1987, consumes between 15 and 17 percent of the Soviet GNP. The United States, in contrast, spends about 6% of its GNP on defense. The defense burden is considerably higher in many critical sectors. For example, about 40 percent of the machine-building and metalworking industries is devoted to defense, yet Gorbachev desperately needs to double the rate of civilian production if he is to modernize the Soviet Union's ancient industrial base.

Philip Karber noted that the Soviet Union also faces a manpower shortage. The annual draft cohort of available 18 year olds has dropped by about 700,000 (to about 1.8 million) in the last decade and the Slavic areas of the Soviet Union already experience very tight labor markets. More importantly, perhaps, the Soviet economy is chronically short of young, well-educated professionals. It could benefit from reductions in the large Soviet officer corps needed to train and field 5 million men.

While recognizing that Gorbachev is certainly aware of the strategic and foreign policy implications of his reform campaign, the Defense Policy Panel concluded that Gorbachev's personal agenda for military reform is driven primarily by economic concerns. From this perspective, Gorbachev's claim that the Soviet Union will not deploy military forces beyond what is required for a "reasonable, sufficient defense" is aimed as much at his own military as it is at Western audiences.

According to several witnesses, Gorbachev apparently views military doctrine as a means of scaling down the claims of the military upon scarce resources. Gorbachev plans to do this by redefining the Western threat and altering the way the military generates its defense requirements based on the redefined threat. As MIT Professor Steven Meyer told the Panel, Gorbachev's

new thinking [on security issues] — including two of its core principles: reasonable sufficiency and non-provocative defense — is most certainly not a framework of force analysis concepts or operational criteria. It is not an explicit blueprint for force development. Rather, it is a political tool that is intended to enable the Soviet leader to recapture the Soviet defense agenda.

Thus, the debate over military doctrine should be viewed as a political struggle over who determines "how much is enough" for Soviet security. Gorbachev clearly believes that the military's robust definition, which had been accepted by his predecessors, will deny perestroika the resources it needs to succeed. Asserting party control over military doctrine, therefore, reflects Gorbachev's determination to reduce, by restructuring, the Soviet military establishment.

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Gorbachev's arms control policies, according to several witnesses, are inextricably linked to his effort to change military doctrine. A central element of Gorbachev's "new thinking" is that the Western threat can be reduced by political means — that is, arms control — which then reduces Soviet defense requirements, even if the latter are still gauged by "old thinking." For Gorbachev, arms control can cut the size of the Western threat and a revised military doctrine can scale back the military's response to that threat. The result is the same in both cases — a smaller defense burden or, at a minimum, avoiding the costs of a military buildup. Even the latter seems important to Gorbachev, judging from the tenacity of Soviet negotiators in the Defense and Space talks.

At its most fundamental level, the success of Gorbachev's effort to reform, in effect to cut back, the military depends largely on political factors. Is Gorbachev powerful enough to impose his agenda on the military? The decisive factor is probably not Gorbachev's power vis-a-vis the military but Gorbachev's standing among his colleagues on the Politburo.

The military as an institution has clearly lost the clout it enjoyed under Brezhnev. Nevertheless, military complaints over Gorbachev's reform agenda would provide heavy ammo to Gorbachev's conservative opponents, as former Soviet leader Khrushchev discovered in 1964.

So far, as several witnesses noted, there probably is no consensus behind Gorbachev's "new thinking" on security issues. The danger to him would rise sharply if there was a consensus against his reform agenda. That could happen if the results of Gorbachev's "new thinking" on security issues are disappointing. But, as the Panel discovered, it is far too soon to determine what the operational impact of Gorbachev's military reform agenda will actually be, much less whether the return to his reform campaign meets political expectations.

WHAT IMPACT HAS GORBACHEV HAD UPON THE SOVIET MILITARY?

The Defense Policy Panel asked witnesses to identify any concrete and operational changes in military behavior, including procurement, deployment and training practices, that could be attributed to Gorbachev's reform campaign. The answer was unanimous. To date, there have been no significant, identifiable changes traceable to Gorbachev's drive to scale back defense spending. As the RAND Corporation's Ted Warner has observed:

Despite the varying formulations regarding Soviet military doctrine and the growing pressures on defense spending, the Soviet Union has sustained a steady, across-the-board modernization and expansion of its armed forces over the past ten years. Throughout all five services, in both intercontinental range and regional/theater forces, and with regard to both nuclear and conventional arms, the Soviet Union has relentlessly improved its military capabilities.

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In fact, not only has Gorbachev failed to suppress defense spending, but it has actually increased. According to preliminary intelligence estimates, Soviet military spending grew by about 3 per cent in both 1986 and 1987, almost double the growth rate of the 1981-6 period. Several witnesses attributed this to the current five-year plan, which had been formulated under Brezhnev, and the start-up costs of several big ticket items such as the SS-24 and SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles. Nevertheless, the conclusion is inescapable that so far the military's budget has not been nicked by Gorbachev.

So if the Soviet defense budgets and weapons procurements have not been affected by Gorbachev's reforms, what has all the ferment been about? Again, the answer from all the witnesses was unanimous. Gorbachev's initiatives so far have been largely at the broad policy level and, while not penetrating yet to the operational level, could potentially bring real changes in the way the Soviet military does business. Gorbachev appears to have seized the agenda. Now he is at the critical point of trying to force implementation of his policy directions. All agreed that it is too soon to tell if he will succeed. Although witnesses differed over what would be convincing evidence that he had succeeded, most agreed on what he had accomplished so far.

Getting on board with "new thinking." Senior military officials generally supported Gorbachev's economic reform campaign from the beginning. They recognize that perestroika is necessary if the Soviet Union is to remain a first-class power and compete militarily, particularly in high technology weapons, with the West. There were indications, however, that the military might have thought it was exempt from the reform campaign. If so, Gorbachev's reaction to the Cessna debacle ended that illusion. The chief of the Soviet air defense force was summarily retired; others were demoted or reprimanded. Yazov, a relatively junior and newly appointed deputy minister in charge of personnel, replaced Sokolov, the first Minister of Defense not to die in office.

Yazov quickly laid down Gorbachev's markers in _____:

Generals, admirals, and officers have still not profoundly grasped the essence of perestroika, have not defined their role and place in it, have not made out that they must begin it above all with themselves. They are not themselves serving as examples of how to observe military discipline and the norms of socialist morality, or how to heighten professional qualifications and ideological elan.

Before long, the party line according to Yazov was clear: "Perestroika in the armed forces must be understood as truly revolutionary transformations, the goal of which is to make the arm capable of more effectively resolving problems that are new in principle."

Soviet military officers now write of military perestroika, but, as several witnesses observed, the reforms they advocate tend to be limited to personnel changes, improved training and discipline, increased efficiency

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and the like, not the restructured forces suggested by civilian analysts. As Columbia Professor Jack Snyder told the Panel,

Reformers within the military are thinking about streamlining the Soviets' musclebound force posture and preparing for a contingency in which the Warsaw Pact might have to fight temporarily on the defensive. Worrying that the civilian leadership may balk at allowing the Soviet military to seize the initiative at the outset of a war, they are thinking more seriously about the possibility that the Pact would have to absorb NATO's offensive, especially its air offensive, before going over to a decisive counterattack. . . . Like the civilians' reform concepts, the ideas of the military reformers require domestic economic reform, but reform of a radically different kind. The arms race in high technology weapons which the military reformers envision would fit not with a market economy and a radically reduced defense burden, but with a less far-reaching administrative reform in which the military sector would continue to enjoy its priority status in a streamlined command economy.

The military's newfound enthusiasm for reform is, according to Professor Meyers, a "classic example of how political discourse inside the Soviet Union is carried out: you use the other guy's words, but you redefine them." This, of course, increases the difficulty of discerning if Gorbachev's reform agenda has taken hold.

Military perestroika appears likely to have considerable impact, but of the "modernizing" rather than "restructuring" variety. BDM International's Phillip Karber notes that the Soviet Union appears to be moving from its current division-regiment-battalion structure to a unified corps-brigade type of organization. This approach, which has been adopted in Hungary and touted there as a model for Soviet forces, could, according to Karber, reduce the number of Soviet divisions by 30% over the next 20 years. This reorganization could, theoretically, maintain the Soviets' force capability while reducing manpower requirements by 3-5 percent. Reform of this type, the Panel notes, holds little prospect for increased Western security.

Arms Control Initiatives. For all witnesses, the most striking example of Gorbachev's "new thinking" in action was his arms control policy. Gorbachev's personal stamp was seen in several areas: the tactical flexibility the Soviets displayed in the INF negotiations, first insisting upon and then dropping its demand on linkage to other issues; acceptance of the principle of asymmetric reductions; willingness to accept intrusive verification, including on-site inspections; and the willingness to experiment with unilateral arms control gambits, such as the Soviet unilateral nuclear test moratorium of 1986-7. Gorbachev's predecessors might have taken one or two of these steps; only Gorbachev would have done them all, much less forced them upon the Soviet General Staff.

Professor Meyers, in fact, noted the "almost frenetic pace" of Gorbachev's arms control initiatives which was characteristic of a "try and see" strategy:

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Far from being fully implemented, the new thinking is undergoing a trial by fire in a tentative, piecemeal, fashion. While the new thinking is supposed to validate Gorbachev's arms control policy (i.e., resort to political means to enhance security rather than military-technical means), he is simultaneously using his arms control accomplishments to validate the new thinking (by demonstrating its ability to reduce "the threat").

In a sense, Gorbachev is trying to create a new reality — that is, a reduced threat environment — through a self-fulfilling policy, namely negotiated arms treaties.

Reduced Reliance on Military Power. Gorbachev was also credited with changing the primacy that Soviet leaders had traditionally given to military power in its arsenal of foreign policy tools. The Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan, its apparent pressure on Vietnam to start withdrawing from Cambodia and its expressed willingness at the Moscow Summit to work for an Angolan settlement indicated to all of the witnesses that Gorbachev differed considerably from his predecessors in the utility he attached to military power.

Civilian defense specialists have often cited the deployment of SS-20 intermediate range ballistic missiles under Brezhnev as an example of the counterproductive effect of overreliance on military means. Brezhnev's error, it is argued, was his acquiescence in the military's business-as-usual modernization of its aging SS-4's and 5's without recognizing the risk that the "growing Soviet threat" might provoke NATO into a military buildup that jeopardized Soviet security. For these civilian reformers, this is the flip side of arms control policy: Soviet force deployments in excess of "legitimate needs" can be as dangerous to Soviet interests as Western deployments unconstrained by arms control.

Even though Soviet foreign policies appear to reflect a changed calculus about the utility of military force, the Defense Policy Panel shares the cautionary note struck by virtually all the witnesses appearing before it. That is, this trend has not extended very far throughout Soviet foreign policy and, in any case, is easily reversible. Soviet assistance to its client states has not appreciably changed under Gorbachev and its willingness to resolve through negotiation several regional conflicts has yet to be demonstrated. In short, Gorbachev himself appears less enchanted with the utility of military power, but as long as the Soviet's military capability remains unchanged, this is too frail a reed for the prudent Western statesman.

Debate over Military Doctrine. The very existence of a debate over military doctrine between civilian experts and military professionals was frequently cited as evidence of Gorbachev's impact on the military. Many of the doctrinal changes, however, predated Gorbachev and reflect the Soviet leadership's acceptance of the strategic implications of nuclear parity.

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Gorbachev and the military now largely agree on the political side of military doctrine. Both espouse the same general themes: Soviet military doctrine is defensive in nature; the Soviet Union seeks only parity, not military superiority; nuclear war is unwinnable; and the Soviet Union rejects preemptive strategies and pledges no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

Civilian experts and military officers, however, appear to differ on the meaning of "reasonable sufficiency." Soviet civilian reformers argue that military forces should be capable of carrying out only defensive tasks, not large offensive operations. The military, in contrast, tends to speak of "defense sufficiency" which, as Akhromeyev has said, should be determined by the "level of the threat." This, of course, is defined in a robust manner. He describes NATO as "preparing for an extended conventional war using new systems of armaments," ready to launch a "surprise attack" and "massive military operations" swiftly "extended throughout the depth of Soviet territory and that of its allies." Obviously, a threat this large would justify a larger force structure than Gorbachev has in mind.

Civilian and military thinkers, however, appear to think alike at the operational level for strategic nuclear forces, witness Akhromeyev's active support for Gorbachev's arms control initiatives. The military undoubtedly does not buy Gorbachev's expressed enthusiasm for ridding the world of nuclear weapons, but short of that, there seem to be no significant differences. Nuclear war is unwinnable; deep reductions to equal levels is acceptable; SDI deployments upset strategic stability; and so on. Gorbachev probably is quicker to shift negotiating positions and less concerned about intrusive verification than the military. But on the whole, they probably see eye-to-eye on strategic issues.

Clear differences do exist at the operational level for conventional forces, which consume 80-85% of the Soviet defense budget. The civilian specialists have not spelled out how they would implement "non-offensive (or non-provocative or defensive) defense," in part because they do not have access to military data. It is also probably the case that it is easier for outside experts to analyze strategic nuclear issues than conventional ones. So the civilian reformers argue that a non-provocative force should not be capable of large-scale offensive operations but instead be limited to "defensive tasks." They do not, however, describe precisely what these "tasks" are and what level and types of forces are "reasonably sufficient" to accomplish them.

Military professionals, on the other hand, are more explicit. For Akhromeyev, the best defense is a good counteroffense: any aggression will invite "crushing retaliatory blows" delivered with "maximum decisiveness and activity." During his U.S. visit, Akhromeyev argued that the Warsaw Pact had to mount a "retaliatory defense," that is, be prepared to repulse enemy attacks and undertake retaliatory actions.

Col. Gen. V. Karpov wrote in Military Thought, the General Staff's journal, that while Soviet aims were "strictly defensive," this "in no way means that the Soviet Armed Forces will conduct only defensive operations."

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Furthermore, "only active, decisive operations...can lead to victory" and a "most important principle of waging war is the active, offensive character of strategic operations."

Shortly after becoming Defense Minister, Yazov wrote that "it is impossible to rout an aggressor with defense alone." He added:

After an attack has been repelled, the troops and naval forces must be able to conduct a decisive offensive. The switch will be in the form of a counteroffensive.

This emphasis on seizing the initiative is clearly reflected in Soviet military-technical doctrine for "theater strategic operations." The major components of a Soviet-style theater war — initial ground and antiair defense, armor-heavy blitzkrieg counteroffense, air attack against enemy's air capabilities, assault landings on critical rear facilities, and so on — are often simulated in Soviet/Warsaw Pact exercises. And, as the Defense Policy Panel noted earlier, the Soviet Union continues the across-the-board modernization and expansion of its armed forces that is necessary to sustain this offensive strategy for fighting a conventional war.

More "defensive" exercises? Several Soviet analysts have suggested that the Soviet Union may be moving towards a more defensive posture because of the significant growth in the portion of Warsaw Pact exercises dedicated to defense. Philip Karber of BOM International claimed that the amount of time spent on defensive maneuver had approximately doubled and was now close to 50 percent. Other witnesses also reported a similar increase, but not quite as large.

Despite Akhromeyev's recent injunction to U.S. officials that they should "watch our exercises" for signs of a more defensive orientation, few witnesses drew that conclusion from the recent trend in Soviet exercise play. Karber noted, for example, that during a recent exercise half of the Warsaw Pact front was in a defensive formation and the other half was trying to encircle the opposing force. For Karber and several others appearing before the Panel, the increased attention to defensive play simply reflected the Soviet military's rational response to improving NATO capabilities during the 1980s.

This is not to say that changing exercise patterns is not important. Little or no defensive play suggests a total preoccupation with offense or, at best, preemption; little or no offensive play, along the lines of Switzerland's "territorial defense," suggests a preoccupation with defense. A mixture of offensive and defensive operations — as in recent Warsaw Pact exercises and in NATO exercises for some time — sends an ambiguous message. One side's counteroffensive looks suspiciously like a preemptive first strike to the other side. And since most military professionals on both sides still appear to believe that the best defense is a good offense, "watching" each other's exercises will never be conclusive in itself.

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Declining Readiness? A few witnesses suggested that the declining readiness of Soviet forces in Europe might suggest movement toward a more defensive strategy since the Soviets would be less prepared for a bolt-out-of-the-blue offensive. Phillip Karber, for example, believes that Soviet forces are now manned at about 80 percent of wartime strength, a drop of 10-15 percent or so from the 1970s.

Other witnesses, however, pointed out that the number of Soviet troops deployed in Europe had not actually declined. Rather, the Soviet Union, as part of its on-going modernization efforts, had added more equipment and logistical support in creating a larger wartime force. Manpower remained relatively constant, authorized warfighting capability increased and peacetime readiness declined. The Defense Policy Panel agreed that it was difficult to extrapolate a more defensive orientation from readiness trends.

Summary. The answer to the Defense Policy Panel's first question — Has Gorbachev caused any concrete, operational changes in Soviet military behavior? — appears to be no. Gorbachev seems to have had no impact yet on Soviet military procurement policies. Some changes in deployment and training practices have occurred, but not in ways significantly different from what would be expected as Soviet military-technical doctrine evolves.

Gorbachev, however, has changed the terms of debate. He has introduced a doctrinal justification for a reduced Soviet military establishment and actively pursued arms control initiatives intended to validate his new doctrine. The Soviet military, for its part, has been forced to justify its resource claims in the new language of "sufficiency" and "defense." To date, the military has resisted significant operational changes because Gorbachev's arms control policies, to date, have not significantly reduced the "Western threat."

This struggle over national priorities is far from over, as Gorbachev is continuing to press hard on the arms control front. During the month of July, for example, Gorbachev proposed a new four-stage approach to conventional arms control, called for a Pan-European Reykjavik-like Summit and floated an extremely intrusive verification regime for cruise missiles. Continued success in the arms control arena could lay the basis for significant operational changes in the Soviet military. Defining what a "significant" change is, however, is not a simple proposition, as the Defense Policy Panel discovered.

WHAT ARE THE INDICATORS OF SIGNIFICANT MILITARY REFORM?

Determining whether significant operational changes in Soviet military practices have occurred is likely to remain a difficult analytic task. Despite all the claims of glasnost, it is clear that Gorbachev has not eliminated the gap between what the Soviets sometimes say and what they actually do, especially in the area of security issues. For example, the Soviet Union's top weapons procurement officer, Army Gen. Vitaly Shabanov, claimed in an interview on July 26 1988 that Soviet military spending had declined in recent years in line with its new "defensive" strategy. Yet, as

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the Intelligence Agencies testified, their preliminary estimates indicate precisely the opposite. Soviet military spending appears to have increased by about 3% in the last two years.

In addition, it is often difficult to ascertain what the implications of an allegedly "defensive" force adjustment really are. As discussed earlier, increased defensive play during command exercises may only reflect a greater appreciation of the opponent's capabilities, not a shift in strategic orientation. A reduction in deployed manpower may represent a reduced threat or could be the product of a personnel reorganization aimed at creating a "leaner and meaner" force. Even a Soviet shift away from its admittedly excessive numbers of tanks — long the "Queen" of the Soviet Army — may not mean a shift from an "offensive" strategy, but only a recognition that other factors, such as readiness or high technology weapons, are more important in fighting a modern conventional war.

The analytic difficulty of determining indications of significant military reform was all too evident in the responses to the Defense Policy Panel inquiry. Phillip Karber of BDM international said that he would believe that the Soviets were "really serious" about moving towards a defensive orientation when he saw half their forces (about 13 divisions) leaving Eastern Europe. He also stated that the only "true test" of their sincerity was the "physical restructuring" of their forces. Even these seemingly rigorous standards might not be sufficient for Mr. Karber, who later stated:

If they [the Soviets] cut the Army in half but kept the forward forces in Central Europe backed up by a reasonable reserve that they have in the Western military districts, they would still pose a significant offensive threat to Central Europe, whether they had a defensive doctrine [or not]. . . . As long as they keep a strong force in Central Europe, I think they will always be tempted to say we look [like] easier prey in a crisis if they preempt while we are getting ready rather than taking a blow from us or waiting until we were fully prepared or ready.

Other witnesses suggested several unilateral measures — withdrawing two armies from the Central Front, a freeze on defense spending or a 25% reduction in Soviet armed forces — that would suggest to them that a real shift had occurred. Columbia Professor Jack Snyder, however, would be convinced if the Soviet Union introduced true market reforms into the economy that ended the military's priority claim to resources.

Underlying this apparent analytic confusion may be a fundamental disagreement about what a defensively-oriented force structure might actually look like. RAND Corporation's Ted Warner argues that the "real proof" of the Soviets' adoption of a defensive strategy would be "reduction and restructuring of a serious nature." He does not, however, define what actions would be "serious." Mr. Karber is not even convinced "there is such a thing as a defensive design force structure" because it is not so much the attacker's capabilities, but rather his ability to use decisively what he has, that determines the course of the battle.

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almost 40% (almost 2 million men) and demobilized 36 out of 175 divisions. Charges that Khurshev was jeopardizing Soviet security figured prominently in later Soviet accounts of his ouster by Brezhnev. The latter, of course, presided over the "golden era" of the Soviet military.

A few witnesses seem attracted to the notion that anything the Soviet Union might do unilaterally — such as the rumoured withdrawal of two divisions from Hungary — was almost by definition not militarily significant. If it were militarily significant, the argument went, Gorbachev would not have had the political clout to implement it without reciprocal actions from the West. Others, however, pointed out several possible actions, including thinning out Soviet forces in the Eastern theater and slowing down the modernization of strategic air defenses, that Gorbachev could take that would produce real savings but not affect the military balance in Central Europe.

Unilateral moves of this nature would demonstrate that Gorbachev's reform agenda was taking hold and that he was capable of dealing seriously in conventional arms control talks. Deep, unilateral cuts in the face of NATO's not-inconsiderable forces are probably too risky for Gorbachev. Forcing the military to trim its "excess fat" in less important areas probably is not. Yet the latter could set the stage for more significant actions later on.

Restructuring. While far from agreement on what actually would constitute a "defensive" force structure, most witnesses believed that the Soviet Union could reconfigure or "restructure" its forces to make them less "offensive" and therefore less threatening. For example, Professor Snyder's model would envision each side trying to:

...re-create the World War I stalemate...by emphasizing in one's force posture barriers and fortifications, by not having sufficient armor and heavy artillery to break through those barriers and fortifications, and finally by having air power that was slanted in the direction of air defense and slanted away from the direction of deep-strike, ground-attack aircraft tht would have an incentive to preempt, for example, against the air bases and command and control of the opponent.

Other suggestions along these lines included repositioning logistical stockpiles to the rear, reducing manning levels of front-line troops, removing bridging equipment and tactical pipelines from weapons inventories, and even pulling back forces from the immediate border area.

The same pressures that make deep unilateral cuts unlikely also appear to work against any significant unilateral restructuring by the Soviet Union. NATO's forces also reflect the "best-defense-is-a-good-offense" philosophy. To demand that Warsaw Pact forces move towards a defensive strategy while NATO is implementing concepts such as forward defense, deep strike interdiction and competitive strategies may well be setting an unreasonable standard. Defining a defensive force structure is difficult enough. Expecting one side to adopt it while the other does not is setting a standard that cannot be met.

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It must also be kept in mind that restructuring is no over-night matter. Professor Meyer observed that:

...changes in Soviet army operations are implemented over a very long time-line. Tactical and operational innovations are first tested by units in interior military districts. The results are evaluated and modifications are subjected to further study and testing. Once changes have been approved it takes many years to rework manuals and bring all the forces into line (keep in mind that the sheer mass of Soviet ground forces represents a tremendous amount of inertia.) Thus, it is unreasonable to expect to see any major program or operational impact after only a few years of "new thinking."

In short, changing the way the Soviet military really does business is a long-time process. Not only can short-term fixes, such as increased defensive play in command exercises, be easily reversed, they also may represent simply modernization programs, not shifts in basic orientation or philosophy.

CONCLUSIONS

In sum, the Defense Policy Panel concludes:

1. Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev's reform agenda for the Soviet military appears genuine and has potentially significant implications for the security of the United States and its Allies. Economic concerns, namely the need to shift resources from defense to civilian use, appear to be driving Gorbachev's efforts to move the Soviet military towards a smaller, more defensively oriented force structure.

2. Gorbachev's "new thinking" on security issues has had an impact on Soviet military doctrine at the broad socio-political level, particularly with respect to strategic nuclear issues. It has only set the scene, however, for possible changes in operational doctrine for conventional forces. It is the latter, of course, that consume 80-85% of the Soviet defense budget and represent the most significant source for resource reallocation.

3. Gorbachev's principal tool for changing Soviet military policy at the operational level has been arms control policy. Gorbachev has used the recent ferment over Soviet military doctrine to establish the doctrinal and political rationalization for reducing and restructuring the huge Soviet military establishment. Success in arms control, however, is necessary to redefine the Western threat from which Soviet military requirements are generated.

4. The INF Treaty and progress in START reflect an emerging consensus among Soviet political and military leaders on the implications of nuclear parity for Soviet security. Gorbachev and the Soviet military, however, remain divided about "how much is enough" with respect to conventional forces. Furthermore, the political risks to Gorbachev of imposing deep

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unilateral cuts in Soviet forces appear too high to permit any unilateral moves that would either free up significant resources for economic reform or significantly reduce the military threat to NATO.

5. Gorbachev's recent statements suggest that he is anxious to engage the United States and its NATO Allies in serious and far-reaching negotiations on conventional arms control. The Defense Policy Panel plans to examine the substance of these recent initiatives, as well as the Western response, in hearings tentatively scheduled for September. It already appears clear to the Panel, however, that both Gorbachev and the Soviet military are far more prepared to engage on these issues than political and military leaders in the United States. This runs two risks for the United States, either reaching a poor agreement or missing the opportunity to conclude a good agreement. Either is unacceptable.

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The Soviet armed forces are giving lip service to the reform efforts of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, but U.S. intelligence officers and other analysts warn that the Soviet leader and the military may be on a collision course.

The warnings, contained in a new report by the House Armed Services Committee, note that Gorbachev's determination to shift resources away from the military into the civilian economy is incompatible with the Red Army's expectation of investing heavily in high-tech futuristic weapons.

Gorbachev is seeking to justify the shift from military to civilian spending by forcing the armed forces to adopt new defensive strategies, and by concluding arms reduction agreements with the West, the report says.

In part by using civilian think tanks to attack long-held military doctrine, and by mobilizing public opinion in favor of change, Gorbachev appears to have seized the agenda," the report concludes.

Now he is at the critical point of trying to force implementation of his policy directions," says the report, which is based on the testimony of analysts for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the State Department's intelligence and research bureau, and outside experts.

There are tensions there," the committee's chairman, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said Monday, referring to the struggle over the military's future.

Although the committee was old that an outright military revolt is unlikely, it is possible that Gorbachev's opponents on the ruling Politburo might use the perception of a weakened military against Gorbachev.

Aspin, meeting with reporters to discuss the report, recalled that former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev was removed from office in 1964, with the help of the military establishment, in large measure because of complaints that he had undermined Soviet military power.

I would not say the military is at the point where they want him out," Aspin said. He added that although U.S. intelligence analysts do not agree on how strong Gorbachev is domestically, "My own view is, I don't know how much time he's got left."

Intelligence analysts have said the Soviet military shares Gorbachev's goal of cutting costs by reducing conventional forces in Europe and other means. But Soviet military leaders want to use the savings to invest in battlefield laser weapons, precision-guided munitions and robotics that they believe will dominate the future battlefield.

In contrast, Gorbachev is trying to avoid a new arms race with the West, largely through conventional and strategic arms control

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agreements, but also by imposing a new doctrine on the armed forces that sets "sufficiency" rather than "superiority" as the military's goal.

The Armed Services Committee was unable to find any concrete evidence that Soviet armed forces have actually made important changes in their doctrine, although the change has been under discussion for several years and is given at least lip service by the Soviet general staff.

The intelligence analysts also reported Soviet military spending actually rose about three percent in both 1986 and 1987, almost double the rate of increase in previous years.

One reason for the increase, Aspin said, is that new Soviet weapons designed and ordered in the early 1980s are now coming off production lines. He said he expected to see Gorbachev's first significant impact on defense spending in the 1991-1996 five-year plan currently in preparation.

Although the report draws no conclusions about how the United States ought to respond to Gorbachev's attempts to scale back the Soviet military build-up, Aspin said the United States ought to aggressively push for the kinds of conventional force reductions Gorbachev has proposed.

But he said progress toward a common U.S.-NATO position on reducing conventional forces is languishing in the last months of the Reagan administration.

Both presidential candidates, as well as senior U.S. defense officials, have strongly endorsed conventional arms reductions, which are generally regarded as far more complicated than nuclear arms reduction agreements because of the numbers and wide varieties of weapons covered.

Gorbachev and the Soviet armed forces have been in confrontation almost since he took over leadership in 1985. Gorbachev replaced most senior military staff officers with his own selections and capped his reshuffle of military leadership last year by firing Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov — the first Soviet defense minister not to die in office.